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FACE SUB-SPACE DETERMINATION

The present invention relates to the determination of sub-spaces of facial variations.

Facial variation divides into a number of functional sub-spaces. An improved method of measuring these was designed, within the space defined by an Appearance Model. Initial estimates of the sub-spaces (lighting, pose, identity, expression) were obtained by Principal Components Analysis on appropriate groups of faces. An iterative algorithm was applied to image codings to maximise the probability of coding across these non-orthogonal sub-spaces before obtaining the projection on each sub-space and recalculating the spaces. Tests show this procedure enhances identity recognition, reduces overall sub-space variance and produces Principal Components with greater span and less contamination.

1 Introduction

Facial variation can be conceptually divided into a number of 'functional' sub-spaces - types of variation which reflect useful facial dimensions [1]. A possible selection of these face-spaces is: identity, expression (here including all transient plastic deformations of the face), pose and lighting. Other spaces may be extracted, the most obvious being age. When designing a practical face-analysis system, one at least of these sub-spaces must be isolated and modelled. For example, a security application will need to recognise individuals regardless of expression, pose and lighting, while a lip-reader will concentrate only on expression. In certain circumstances, accurate estimates of all the sub-spaces are needed, for example when 'transferring' face and head movements from a video-sequence of one individual to another to produce a synthetic sequence.

Although face-images can be fitted adequately using an appearance-model space which spans the images, it is not possible to linearly separate the different sub-spaces [7]. Thus we simultaneously apportion image weights between initial overlapping estimates of these functional spaces in proportion with the sub-space variance. This divides the faces into a set of non-orthogonal projections, allowing an iterative approach to a set of pure, but overlapping, spaces. These are more specific than the initial spaces, improving identity recognition.

2 Background

Facial coding requires the approximation of a manifold, or high dimensional surface, on which any face can be said to lie. This allows accurate coding, recognition and reproduction of previously unseen examples. A number of previous studies [2, 3, 4] have suggested that using a shape-free coding provides a ready means of doing this, at least when the range of pose-angle is relatively small, perhaps $\pm 20^\circ$ [5]. Here, the correspondence problem between faces is first solved by finding a pre-selected set of distinctive points (corners of eyes or mouths, for example) which are present in all faces. This is typically performed by hand during training. Those pixels thus defined as being part of the face can be warped to a standard shape by standard grey-level interpolation techniques, ensuring that the image-wise and face-wise co-ordinates of a given image are equivalent. If a rigid transformation to remove scale, location and orientation effects is performed on the point-locations, they can then be treated in the same way as the grey-levels, as again identical values for corresponding points on different faces will have the same meaning.

Although these operations will linearise the space, allowing interpolation between pairs of faces, they do not give an estimate of the dimensions. Thus, the acceptability as a face of an object cannot be measured; this reduces recognition [2]. In addition, redundancies between feature-point location and grey-level values cannot be described. Both these problems can be addressed by Principal Components Analysis. This extracts a set of orthogonal eigenvectors Φ from the covariance matrix of the images (either the pixel grey-levels, or the featurepoint locations). Combined with the eigenvalues, this provides an estimate of the dimensions and range of the face-space. The weights w of a face q can then be found,

$$w = \Phi^T (q - \bar{q}) \quad (1)$$

and this gives the Mahalanobis distance

$$d^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(w_{1i} - w_{2i})^2}{\lambda_i} \quad (2)$$

between faces q_1 and q_2 , coding in terms of expected variation [6]. Redundancies between shape and grey-levels are removed by performing separate PCAs upon the

shape and grey-levels, before the weights of the ensemble are combined to form single vectors on which second PCA is performed [3].

This 'appearance model' allows the description of the face in terms of true variation - the distortions needed to move from one to another. The following studies are performed embedded within this representation. However, it will code the entire space as specified by our set of images, as can be seen in Figure 1. Thus, for example, the distance between the representations of two images will be a combination of the identity, facial expression, angle and lighting conditions. These must be separated to allow detailed analysis of the face image.

Figure 1: The first two dimensions of the face-space as defined by the appearance model. From the left, $-2s.d.$, the mean $+2s.d.$. The eigenfaces vary on identity, expression, pose and lighting.

3 Available Data

Although estimates of the sub-spaces might be gained from external codes of every face on each type of variation, these are typically not available. Rather, different sets, each showing major variation on one sub-space alone were used. The sets comprised :

1. A lighting set, consisting of 5 images of a single, male individual, all photographed fronto-parallel and with a fixed, neutral expression. The sitter was lit by a single lamp, moved around his face.
2. A pose set, comprising 100 images of 10 different sitters, 10 images per sitter. The sitters had pointed their heads in a variety of two-dimensional directions, of relatively consistent angle. Expression and lighting changes were minimal.
3. An expression set, with 397 images of 19 different sitters, each making seven basic expressions: happy, sad, afraid, angry, surprised, neutral and disgusted. These images showed notable person-specific lighting variation, and some pose variation.
4. An identity set, with 188 different images, one per sitter. These were all fronto-parallel, in flat lighting and with neutral expressions. However, as is inevitable with any large group of individuals, there was considerable variation in the apparent expression adopted as neutral.

4 Appearance Model Construction

All the images had a uniform set of 122 landmarks found manually. An example of an ensemble image with landmarks is shown in Figure 2. A triangulation was applied to the points, bilinear interpolation used to warp the images to a standard shape and size which would yield a fixed number of pixels.

Figure 2: An example of an ensemble image (from the expression set), showing the correspondence points.

For testing purposes, the feature points were found using a multi-resolution Active Appearance Model [9], constructed using the ensemble images, but without grey-level normalisation.

Since the images were gathered with a variety of cameras, it was necessary to normalise the lighting levels. For a given pixel, a grey-level of, say, 128=256 has a different meaning in one shape-normalised image from another. The shape-free grey level patch g was sampled from the shape-normalised image. To minimise the effect of global lighting variation, this patch was normalised at each point j to give

$$g'_j = (g_i - \mu_j) / \sigma_j \quad (3)$$

where μ_j, σ_j are the mean and standard deviation.

These operations allowed the construction of an appearance model [3] coding 99.5% of the variation in the 690 images, each with 19826 pixels in the face area. This required a total of 636 eigenvectors.

5 Sub-space Extraction

5.1 Linear Methods

It was initially hoped that the different sub-spaces might be linearly separable. In that case, it would be possible to obtain the subspaces by successively projecting the faces through the spaces defined by the other categories of faces and the taking the coding error as the data for the subsequent PCA. However, tests showed that this was not practical. The fourth and final set of components consistently coded little but noise. A procedure where each sub-space removed only facial codes within its own span (typically $\pm 2S.D.$) did produce a usable fourth set, but the application was essentially arbitrary, and only used a small sub-set to calculate each sub-space.

5.2 Non-linear Recoding

This strongly suggested that it might be possible to extract the relevant data in a more principled manner, using the relevant variation present in each image-set. The basic problem is that each of the sub-spaces specified by the ensembles will code both the desired, 'official' variance, and an unknown mixture of the other types. This contamination will stem mostly from a lack of control of the relevant facial factors, so for example, the 'neutral' expressions seen in the identity set actually contain a range of different, low-intensity expressions. Examples of the starting identity eigenfaces are shown in Figure 3, showing the limited identity span of this ensemble.

In addition, there is no guarantee that the desired, 'pure' principal components for sub-space will be orthogonal with the others. This follows from the ultimate linking factors, notably the three-dimensional face shape and the size and location of facial musculature. Significant improvements in tracking and recognition are possible by learning the path through face-space taken by sequence of face-images [10, 8]. This suggests both that these relationships may be susceptible to second order modelling, and that the estimates of the modes of variation given by the ensembles will be biased by the selection of images.

These considerations suggest a scheme which allows the removal of the contaminating variance from the non-orthogonal estimates of sub-spaces, and also the use of the largest possible number of images. One possible method is offered by the

differences in variance on the principal components extracted from the various ensembles.

Figure 3: The first two dimensions of the identity face-space. From the left, $-2s;d$, the mean $+2s;d$. The eigenfaces vary mostly on identity and lighting.

Assuming that the ensembles predominately code the types of variance they are intended to, the eigenvalues for the 'signal' components should be larger than those of the 'noise'. The 'signal' components should also be somewhat more orthogonal to one another, and should certainly be less affected by minor changes in the ensembles which create them.

The implication is that derived components may be improved by coding images on the over-exhaustive multiple sub-spaces in proportion to their variance, then approximating the images on the separate sub-spaces and recalculating the multiple spaces. Given a number of iterations, this should lead to a set of stable, and rather more orthogonal sub-spaces which code only the desired features.

Assuming that only a pair of subspaces, **I** and **E** are involved, for a given vector **q**, the projection through the combined subspaces described by eigenvectors i_j and e_k (with associated eigenvalues λ_i and λ_e) is given by

$$q' = \sum_{j=1}^{N_1} w_j^{(i)} i_j + \sum_{k=1}^{N_2} w_k^{(e)} e_k \quad (4)$$

with the constraint that

$$E = \sum_{j=1}^{N_1} \frac{(w_j^{(i)})^2}{(\lambda_j^{(i)})^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{N_2} \frac{(w_k^{(e)})^2}{(\lambda_k^{(e)})^2} \quad (5)$$

be minimised. In practice, if **M** is the matrix formed by concatenating **I** and **E**, and **D** is the diagonal matrix of λ_i and λ_e ,

$$w = \frac{DM^T(q - \bar{q})}{DM^T M + I} \quad (6)$$

and this also gives a projected version of the face

$$q' = \frac{(DM^T M + I)w}{DM^T} + \bar{q} \quad (7)$$

with $w_i = 0$ for those sub-spaces not required.

5.3 Implementation

The first stage was to subtract the overall mean from each face, so ensuring that the mean of each sub-space was as close to zero as possible. Separate PCAs were then performed upon the image sets, discarding any further difference between the group and overall means. While the covariance matrices for the identity and lighting sub-spaces were calculated as

$$C_T = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (q_i - \bar{q})^T \quad (8)$$

the pose and expression used

$$C_w = \frac{1}{n_o n_p} \sum_{i=1}^{n_p} \sum_{k=1}^{n_o} (q_{ki} - \bar{q}_i)(q_{ki} - \bar{q}_i)^T \quad (9)$$

where n_o is the number of observations per individual, and n_p is the number of individuals, and \bar{q}_i the mean of individual i . Although all the eigenvectors implied by the identity, lighting and expression sets were used, only the two most variable from the pose set were extracted.

The eigenvectors were combined to form M_1 and the projected version for each face on each sub-space found using equations 6 and 7. This yielded four ensembles, each with 690 images. This procedure would result in the loss of some useful variation. For example, the identity component of the expression and pose images was unlikely to be coded precisely by the identity set alone. Thus the difference between each original image and the version projected through the whole set of eigenfaces was found, and this 'error image' divided between the four projected versions in proportion to the ratios of the sums of the eigenvalues of the four subspaces.

A further four PCAs were performed on the recoded images, (all using Equation 8) extracting the same number of components as on the previous PCA for the lighting, pose and expression sub-spaces, and all the non-zero components for the identity sub-space. These formed M_2 , and the original faces re-projected on this second-level estimate of the sub-spaces give a third-level estimate and so forth. The final result with regard to the identity images are shown in Figure 4. In comparison with those in Figure 1 the facial dimensions appear to have the same identities, but are normalised for expression, pose and lighting.

Figure 4: The first two dimensions of the identity face-space. From the left, $-2s.d.$, the mean $+2s.d.$. The eigenfaces vary only on identity, the range of which has been increased.

Since the identity space was allowed to vary the number of eigenfaces, while the others were fixed, inevitably any noise present in the system will tend to accumulate in the identity space, and will reduce recognition performance if a Mahalanobis measure is taken. Thus once the system had stabilized, a final PCA on

$$C_B = \frac{1}{n_p} \sum_{i=1}^{n_p} (\bar{q}_i - \bar{q})(\bar{q} - \bar{q}_i)^T \quad (10)$$

was applied to the identity projections of the complete set of images, coding 97% of the variance. This allowed a final rotation to maximize between-person variance, reducing the identity eigenvectors from 497 to 153. These rotated eigenfaces were used only for recognition.

6 Results

Convergence of the system was estimated by taking the Mahalanobis distances between all the images on each of the sub-spaces. A Pearson product-moment correlation was taken between the distances of successive iterations, and allowed to converge to machine accuracy, although in practice a slightly lower value would achieve the same results with reduced processing time. The system gave a relatively smooth set of correlation coefficients as shown in Figure 5, converging in approximately seven iterations. Since only 99.99% of the variance in the ensemble to

avoid problems with numerical accuracy, practical convergence was achieved by iteration 4.

Figure 5: Changes in the correlations between the Mahalanobis distances separating all the images on the multiple space between iteration n and $n - 1$.

6.1 Coding errors

Since the iterations involve the inclusion of information which failed to be coded on the previous iteration, it should be expected that the difference between original and projected images should decline. This should apply to both ensemble and non-ensemble images as the eigenfaces become more representative.

This was tested by projecting the images through the combined spaces (using Equations 6 and 7) and measuring the magnitude of the errors. This was performed for both the ensemble images and also for a large test set (referred to as 'Manchester'), first used in [11]. This consisted 600 images of 30 individuals, divided in half: a gallery of 10 images per person and a set of 10 probes per person. As can be seen in Figure 6, in both cases, the errors quickly drop to a negligible level. As a comparison, the two sets have mean magnitudes (total variance) of 11345 and 11807, measured on the appearance-model eigenweights.

Figure 6: Mean coding errors for the ensemble and test images, across iterations. Errors quickly decline to a negligible level in both cases. Errors on the individual sub-spaces remain high (4,000 to 11,000).

6.2 Sub-space specificity

The level of normalisation was measured on the Manchester set, calculating the identity weights using Equation 6, and finding the person-mean \bar{w}_i . Better removal of contaminating variance should reduce the variance for each individual, relative to this mean. The variance,

$$V = \frac{1}{n_o n_p N} \sum_{i=k}^{n_o} \sum_{k=1}^{n_p} \sum_{j=1}^N (\bar{w}_{ij} - w_{kij})^2 \quad (11)$$

was calculated. The results of this test in Figure 7 show a steady decline in the identity sub-space variance. The only exception to this is the value for iteration two;

this is unusual in having a large increase in the number of dimensions, without an opportunity to re-distribute this variation into the other sub-spaces.

The results of projecting the faces into the other sub-spaces are shown, as is the variance in the appearance model. As might be expected, these are all higher than the identity sub-space value, and do not show marked declines as the iterations progress. Indeed, the pose variance increases slightly.

Figure 7: Mean within-person variances for the different sub-spaces as a function of iteration number.

6.3 Recognition

Recognition was also tested on the Manchester set, coding the images on the final rotated space. The Appearance Model used to provide correspondences, did not give completely accurate positions, lowering recognition. The pooled covariance matrix was found using Equation 9 on the w_i . This allowed

$$d_{i \rightarrow k}^2 = (\bar{w}_i - w_k)^T C_w^{-1} (\bar{w}_i - w_k), \quad (12)$$

where $1 \leq k \leq (n_o \times n_p)$ to give Mahalanobis distances to the mean images. A recognition was scored when the smallest d had the same identity for i and k . The results are shown in Figure 8, and demonstrate that relative to the base condition, recognition improves by about one percent on iteration 4. Also shown are the effects of projecting the test images through the complete space to obtain the lighting - pose - expression normalised version, and then coded on the final rotated space. This does not produce an improvement in recognition. It should be noted here that there may well be contingent, non-functional correlations between parameters on different sub-spaces for individuals (for example, a consistent tendency to look up or down), whose omission may trade off against theoretically preferable eigenfaces.

Figure 8: Recognition rates for Euclidean average-image matching.

7 Conclusions

Once an accurate coding system for faces has been achieved, the major problem is to ensure that only a useful sub-set of the codes are used for any given manipulation or measurement. This is a notably difficult task, as there are multiple,

non-orthogonal explanations of any given facial configuration. In addition, it is typically the case that only a relatively small portion of the very large data-base required will be present in the full range of conditions and with the labels needed a simple linear extraction.

We have shown that both of these problems can be overcome by using an iterative recoding scheme, which takes into account both the variance of and covariance between the sub-spaces which can be extracted to span sets of faces which vary in different ways. This yields 'cleaner' eigenfaces, with lower within appropriate group variance and higher inappropriate group variance. Both these facts reflect greater orthogonality between the sub-spaces. In addition, recognition on an entirely disjoint test set was improved, although marginally. There are a number of major possible applications in tracking, lip-reading and transfer of identity from one person to another.

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CLAIMS

1. A method of determining face sub-spaces, the method comprising making initial estimates of the sub-spaces, for example lighting, pose, identity and expression, using Principle Component Analysis on appropriate groups of faces, applying an iterative algorithm to image codings to maximise the probability of coding across these non-orthogonal sub-spaces, obtaining the projection on each sub-space, and recalculating the spaces.
2. A method of determining face sub-spaces, the method comprising:
 - a. generating a first series of initial images in which a first predetermined facial property is modified,
 - b. generating a second series of initial images in which a second predetermined facial property is modified,
 - c. coding each series of images according to the variance of the images to obtain an estimated sub-space for each facial property,
 - d. concatenating the sub-spaces to provide a single over-exhaustive space,
 - d. approximating each image of the first and second series on the estimated property sub-spaces to obtain approximated values of each image on each estimated property subspace,
 - e. generating a reformed version of each image using the approximated values,
 - f. comparing the reformed version of each image with the initial image to determine an error value for each image,
 - g. sub-dividing the error value for each image into a sub-error for each estimated property sub-space in proportion to the variance of that sub-space,
 - h. combining each sub-error for each image with the approximated value of that image on the estimated property sub-space, to obtain a new approximated value in the property sub-space for each image,

- i. coding the new approximated values of the images according to their variance to obtain new estimated sub-spaces.
3. A method of determining face sub-spaces according to claim 2, further comprising approximating each image on the new estimated sub-spaces as described in steps 'a' to 'h' and then repeating steps 'e' to 'j' until the sub-spaces have stabilised.
4. A method of determining face sub-spaces according to claim 2 or claim 3, wherein four series of images are generated, a different predetermined facial property being modified in each series.
5. A method according to claim 4, wherein the predetermined facial properties are categorised as identity, expression, pose and lighting.
6. A method according to any of claims 2 to 5, wherein at least one further series of images is generated, a further predetermined facial property being modified in the series.

ABSTRACT

A method of determining face sub-spaces. The method comprises making initial estimates of the sub-spaces, for example lighting, pose, identity and expression, using Principle Component Analysis on appropriate groups of faces. The method further comprises applying an iterative algorithm to image codings to maximise the probability of coding across these non-orthogonal sub-spaces, obtaining the projection on each sub-space, and recalculating the spaces.

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Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

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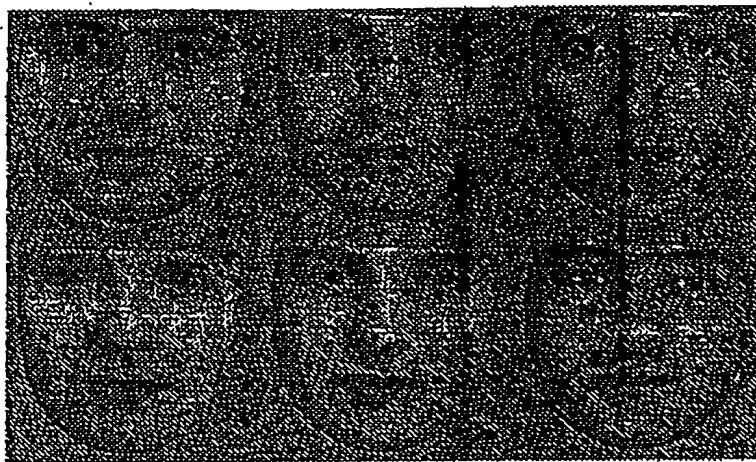


Figure 4

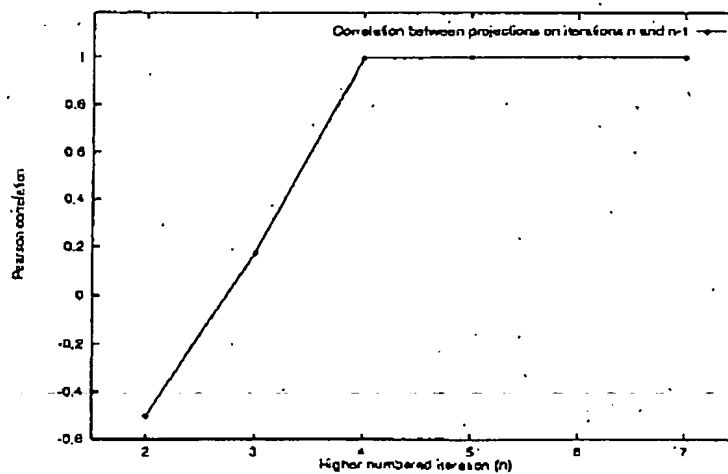


Figure 5

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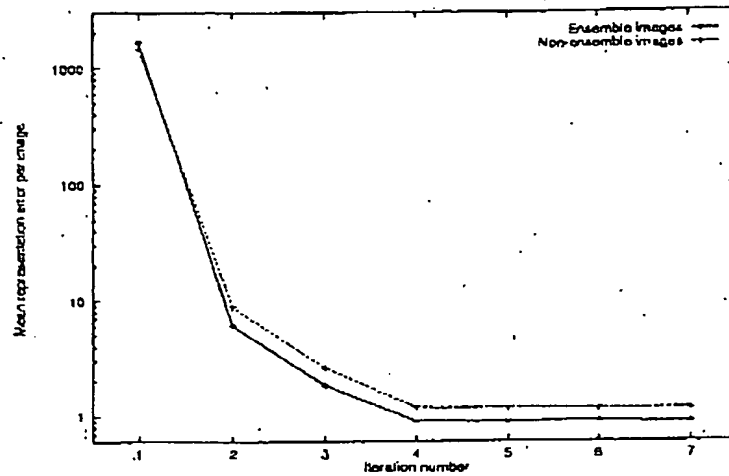


Figure 6

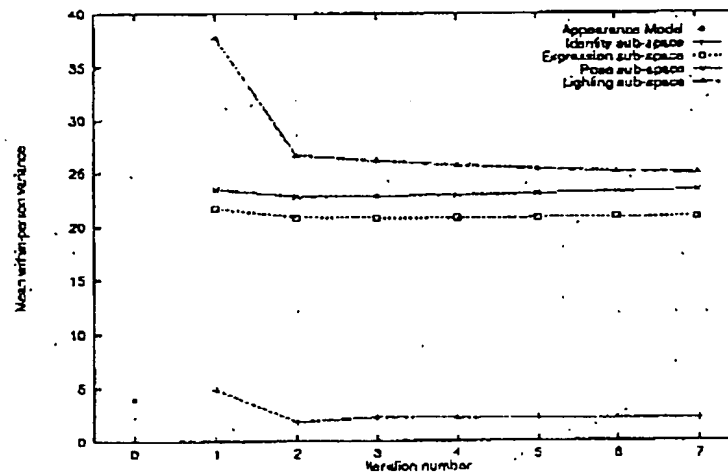


Figure 7

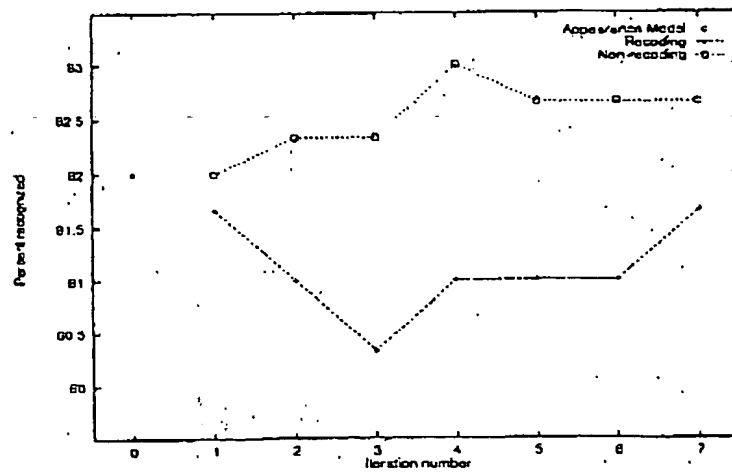


Figure 8

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